

C1 supported on carbon. The hydrosilation reaction effectively promotes the oxidative addition of the silicon-hydride bond from the silane across the olefinic carbon-carbon double bond of the strained-ring olefin bearing compositions claimed herein. The hydrosilation is an effective and reliable process for the addition of strained ring olefins to most silanes, carbosilanes, siloxanes, POSS, and POS systems. The hydrosilation process can produce undesirable isomeric products or impurities that consequently may necessitate purification of the final product to obtain the desired product performance level. The hydrosilation procedure is desirable because of the commercial availability of silicon-based molecules bearing hydride functionalities and vinyl and olefin bearing strained olefinic functionalities.

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2. Amend the paragraph at page ~~8~~, lines 10-20 to read as follows:
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C2 Additionally, the compositions can be cured by reacting them with a number of di and polyfunctional silanes in the presence of a hydrosilation catalyst such as palladium, and platinum halides, olefin complexes or carbon supported versions. Silanes include but are not limited to telechelic hydride terminated oligomers such as tetramethyldisiloxane disilane, polydimethylsiloxane, and nontelechelic hydride bearing systems such as polycarbosilanes, POSS-polysilanes and polysiloxanes. Examples of effective hydrosilation catalysts include Karstedt's catalyst, Speier's catalyst, and 5% palladium supported on carbon. Such catalysts effectively promote the oxidative addition of the silicon-hydride bond of the silane to the olefinic carbon-carbon double bond of the strained-ring olefin bearing compositions claimed herein. The